# The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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**H. F. BARBOUR.**
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and splendid Presses, and are prepared to do

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ATTORNEYS.

**BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,**
**Law & Land Office.**
AGENTS OF THE
**Keating Lands**,
Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
SMETHPORT, PA.

**BACKUS & MILLIKEN,**
**Attorneys and Counselors at Law,**
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Upstairs in Hamlin Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

**P. FORD,**
**Attorney and Counselor at Law,**
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
*Office—Ford Building,*
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

**R. H. ROSE,**
**Attorney and Counselor at Law,**

ne 7ay He went no farther than his new home on Main st No reward is offered for his capture as yet.

— If President Grant should go and hang himself these supernaturally astute Democratic organs would call it a mere blind—a case of suspended animation, as it were, and insist that he would turn up again as a live candidate in 1877.

— We dwellers in Smethport have to pay [illegible] more per pound for butter and

**Attorney and Counselor at Law,**
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

**FREEMAN & BROWN,**
**PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,**
Smethport, McKean Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

**H. L. McCOY,**
**PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,**
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

**D. V. CROSSMIRE,**
**Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,**
*13 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.*
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**BINGHAM ESTATE.**
ROBT. H. ROSE
Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. [illegible],
Agent of the Trustees.
[illegible], Dec. 14, 1873.

**New Cabinet Shop**

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand, opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. W. Hare, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.
WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1873.

### Ode to Spring.

Hail, balmy spring, my muse thee dost inspire
("My dear, it's cold enough to build a fire"),
To bid farewell to dismal winter's snows
("I'll put some goose grease on the baby's nose").
The birds exultant on the budding trees
("Just listen, darling, to the baby sneeze"),
Melodiously pour their paeans forth
("The wind has shifted, dearest, to the north"),
While icy currents slowly 'gin to flow
("I shouldn't wonder if we had more snow"),
April's fragrant zephyrs 'mid mild sky of blue
("The baby'll have to get a warming shoe")—
Revive pale nature with their honeyed breath
("This cold, I'm sure, 'll be the baby's death"),
And deck her brow with wreaths of white and red
("We'll have to put more blankets on the bed").
The fields will flourish 'neath the genial rain
("Just see the frost upon the window pane"),
And murmuring bees to fragrant caves will hie
("What, Tootsy-wootsy, does 'ums make her cry?")
While barefoot rustic, with his garb well worn
("We'll want more coal, as sure as you are born"),
Through perfumed lanes of dog-rose and sweet clover
("I knew it'd snow before the day was over")
Rambles at will, and from the neighboring town
("Good gracious! how the snow is coming down")
The cheerful— Oh, confound the thing!
This spring is but a Pitman spring.

## JOHN LAW AND HIS TIMES.

### Big Bonanza in France and England in the Days of John Law—Speculation Run Mad.

Talking of bonanzas, calls to mind the days of John Law and his grand schemes in France. The country in a financial point of view was very badly off. Money issued by the government was worth little or nothing. The treasury was empty and desolation stared France in the face. At this auspicious moment Law entered upon the stage with his great Louisiana land-scheme. The capital was one hundred millions of francs, in shares of five hundred francs, purchasable wholly in the new treasury notes bearing four per cent. interest, then at a discount of seventy per cent. Maps of this illimitable virgin land were published. Pictures were exhibited, in which crowds of interesting naked savages, male and female, were seen running up to welcome arriving Frenchmen, and under the engraving a gaping Paris crowd could read: "In this land are seen mountains filled with gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, and the savages, not knowing their value, gladly exchange pieces of gold and silver for knives, iron pots, a small looking-glass, or even a little brandy." One picture was addressed to pious souls; for even at that early day, as at present, there was occasionally observed a curious alliance between persons engaged in the promotion of piety and those employed in the pushing of shares. This work exhibited a group of Indians kneeling before some reverend fathers of the Society of Jesus. Under it was written: "Indian Idolaters imploring Baptism."

The excitement, once kindled, was stimulated by lying announcements of the sailing of great fleets for Louisiana laden with merchandise and colonists; of the arrival of vessels with freights worth "millions," of the establishment of a silk factory, wherein twelve thousand women of the Natchez tribe were employed; of the bringing of Louisiana ingots to the mint to be assayed; of the discovery in Arkansas of a great rock of emerald; and the dispatch of Captain Laharpe with a file of twenty-two men to take possession of the same. In 1718 Law sent engineers to Louisiana, who did something toward laying out the future city which he named New Orleans, in honor of his patron, the regent.

The royal paper rose rapidly under this new demand. Other schemes followed, until John Law, through his various companies, seemed about to "run" the kingdom of France by contract, farming all its revenues, transacting all its commerce, and, best of all, paying all its debts! Madness ruled the hour. The depreciated paper rose, rose, and still rose; reached par, went beyond par, until gold and silver were at a discount of ten per cent. The street named Quincampoix, the center and vortex of this whirl of business, a mere lane twenty feet wide and a quarter of a mile long, was crowded with excited people from morning till night, and far into the night, so that the inhabitants of the quarter sent to the police a formal complaint that they could get no sleep. Nobles, lackeys, bishops, monks, merchants, soldiers, women, pickpockets, foreigners, all resorted to La Rue, "panting, yelling, speculating, snatching papers, crushing crowns," making up a scene of noisy confusion unexampled. One man hired all the vacant houses in the street, and made a fortune by subletting offices and desk-room, also renting sentry-boxes on some of the roofs, and letting them at a good price. The excitement spread over France, reached Holland, and drew to Paris, as was estimated at the time, five hundred thousand strangers, places in the public vehicles being engaged "two months in advance," and commanding a high premium.

There were the most extraordinary acquisitions of fortune. People suddenly enriched were called Mississippians, and they behaved as the petted of sudden wealth, unearned, usually do. Men who were lackeys one week, kept lackeys the next. A garçon [illegible] twenty millions. A cobbler, who had a stall in the Rue Quincampoix made of four planks, cleared away his traps and let his boards to ladies as seats, and sold pens, paper and ink to operators, making two hundred francs a day by both trades.

Men gained money by hiring out their backs as writing-desks, bending over while operators wrote out their contracts and calculations. One little hunchback made a hundred and fifty thousand francs by thus serving as a *pupitre ambulant* (strolling desk), and a broad-shouldered soldier gained money enough in the same way to buy his discharge and retire to the country upon a pretty farm. The general trade of the city was stimulated to such a degree that for a while the novel spectacle was presented of a community almost every member of which was prosperous beyond his hopes; for even in the Rue Quincampoix itself, although some men gained more money than others, no one appeared to lose anything. And all this seemed the work of one man, the great, the incomparable "Jean Law," as he was then called in Paris. It was a social distinction to be able to say: "I have seen him!" His carriage could with difficulty force its way through the rapturous, admiring crowd. Princes and nobles thronged his antechamber, a duchess publicly kissed his hand, and the regent made him controller-general of the finances.

This madness lasted eight months. No one needs to be told what followed it—how a chill first came over the feverish street, a vague apprehension not confessed, but inspiring a certain wish to "realize." The tendency to realize was adroitly checked by Law, aided by operators who desired to "unload;" but the unloading, once suspected, converted the realizing tendency into a wild, ungovernable rush, which speedily brought ruin to thousands and long prostration upon France. John Law, who in December, 1719, was the idol of Paris, ready to perish of his celebrity, escaped with difficulty from the kingdom in December, 1720, hated, despised, impoverished, to resume his career as elegant gambler in the drawing rooms of Germany and Italy.

As the "system" collapsed in France, it acquired vogue in England, where, also, it originated in the desire to get rid of the public debt by brilliant finance instead of the homely and troublesome method of paying it. In London, besides the original South Sea Company which began the frenzy, there were started in the course of a few months about two hundred joint-stock schemes, many of which, as given in Anderson's "History of Commerce," are of almost incredible absurdity. The sum called for by these projects was three hundred millions of pounds sterling, which was more than the value of all the land in Great Britain. Shares in Sir Richard Steele's "fish pool for bringing fresh fish to London" brought one hundred and sixty pounds a share. Men paid seventy pounds each for "permits," which gave them merely the privilege of subscribing to a sail-cloth manufacturing company not yet formed. There was, indeed, a great trade in "permits" to subscribe to companies only planned. Here are a few of the schemes: For raising hemp in Pennsylvania; "Puckle's machine gun;" settling the Bahamas; "wrecks to be fished for on the Irish coast;" horse and cattle insurance, "insurance and improvement of children's fortunes;" insurance of losses by servants;" "insurance against theft and robbery;" insuring remittances, "to make salt water fresh;" importing walnut trees from Virginia; improving the breed of horses; purchasing forfeited estates, making oil from sunflowers; planting mulberry trees and raising silk worms; extracting silver from lead, making quicksilver malleable; capturing pirates, "for importing a number of large jackasses from Spain in order to propagate a larger kind of mules," trading in human hair; "for fatting of hogs;" "for the encouragement of the industrious;" perpetual motion; making pasteboard; furnishing funerals.

There was even a company formed with millions sold for carrying out an "undertaking which shall in due time be revealed." The word "puts," now so familiar in Wall street, appears in these transactions of 1720. "Puts and refusals" were sold in vast amounts. The prices paid for shares during the half year of this mania were as remarkable as the schemes themselves. South sea shares of a hundred pounds par value reached a thousand pounds. It was a poor share that did not sell for five times its original price. As in France, so in England, the long heads, like Sir Robert Walpole and Alexander Pope, began to think of "realizing" when they had gained a thousand per cent. or so upon their ventures; and, in a few days, realizing, in its turn, became a mania; and all those paper fortunes shrank and crumbled into nothingness.

### Poor Fellow.

Henry H. Mygatt had a good clerkship in the Treasury department at Washington, and many friends of a too convivial kind. He contracted such an appetite for alcohol that, despairing of reform in the midst of social temptation, he resigned his place and went to Greenville, Mass. There, among strangers, he took a clerkship in a clothing store, hoping that hard work and isolation would help him to resist his curse. In this he was mistaken. A few days ago he killed himself with laudanum, leaving a written statement to the effect that he would not live a drunkard and could not live anything else.

### Skillful Loading of Wagons.

The skill and success of the men in collecting forage, says Gen. Sherman, in his personal narrative, was one of the features of the march from Atlanta through Georgia. Each brigade commander had authority to detail a company of foragers, usually about fifty men, with one or two commissioned officers selected for their boldness and enterprise. This party would be dispatched before daylight with a knowledge of the intended day's march and camp; would proceed on foot, five or six miles from the route traveled by their brigade, and then visit every plantation and farm within range. They would usually procure a wagon or family carriage, load it with bacon, cornmeal, turkeys, chickens, ducks, and everything that could be used as food or forage, and would then regain the main road, usually in advance of their train. When this came up, they would deliver to the brigade commissary the supplies thus gathered by the way. Often would I pass these foraging parties at the roadside, waiting for their wagons to come up, and was amused at their strange collections—mules, horses, even cattle, packed with old saddles and loaded with hams, bacon, bags of cornmeal, and poultry of every character and description. Although this foraging was attended with great danger and hard work, there seemed to be a charm about it that attracted the soldiers, and it was a privilege to be detailed on such a party. Daily they returned mounted on all sorts of beasts, which were at once taken from them and appropriated to the general use, but the next day they would start out again on foot, only to repeat the experience of the day before. No doubt many acts of pillage, robbery and violence were committed by these parties of foragers, usually called "bummers," for I have since heard of jewelry being taken from women, and the plunder of articles that never reached the commissary, but these acts were exceptional and incidental. I never heard of any cases of murder or rape; and no army could have carried along sufficient food and forage for a march of three hundred miles, so that foraging in some shape was necessary. The country was sparsely settled, with no magistrates or civil authorities who could respond to requisitions, as is done in all the wars of Europe, so that this system of foraging was simply indispensable to our success. By it our men were well supplied with all the essentials of life and health, while the wagons retained enough in case of unexpected delay, and our animals were well fed. Indeed, when we reached Savannah, the trains were pronounced by experts to be the finest in flesh and appearance ever seen with any army.

I have seen much skill and industry displayed by these quartermasters on the march in trying to load their wagons with corn and fodder by the way without losing their place in the column. They would, while marching, shift the loads of wagons, so as to have six or ten of them empty. Then, riding well ahead, they would secure possession of certain stacks of fodder near the road, or cribs of corn, leave some men in charge, then open fences and a road back for a couple of miles, return to their trains, divert the empty wagons out of column, and conduct them rapidly to their forage, load up, and regain their place in column without losing distance. On one occasion I remember to have seen ten or a dozen wagons thus loaded with corn from two or three full cribs, almost without halting. These cribs were built of logs and roofed. The train-guard, by a lever, had raised the whole side of the crib a foot or two, the wagons drove close alongside, and the men in the cribs, lying on their backs, kicked out a wagon load of corn in the time I have taken to describe it.

### What Became of the Snow.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* says It would be decidedly difficult for even the most expert meteorologist to explain the disappearance of the water, supposed to have been produced by the melting of the snow, this spring. Everybody was pretty well assured that there was a big body of snow throughout New England on the first of April. A month later there was but a very trifle of it left. During the month of April it disappeared; but the streams that while did not at any time show even an ordinary spring rise, the larger rivers especially never once approaching any previous high water mark, although all predicted an awful season of spring freshets from the melting of the snow. The fact is it never melted at all, but dried up, wore out, evaporated, philandered, disappeared, without melting, without producing any appreciable amount of water that found its way into the streams. The dry, turbulent winds of April took the moisture off into the atmosphere about as fast as it contrived to get out of the snow.

THE TABLE.—In the recently published "Memoirs of Odillon Barrot," it is recounted that in the course of the flight of Charles X. his party encountered one tremendous difficulty. They came to a town in which there were only round tables—not a square table in the whole place. At a round table all are equal. Only a square table permits a king to sit alone. For a little while it was apprehended that they could not dine, but they solved the great problem. They cut a round table and made it square.

## PETROLEUM OIL.

### Some Interesting Statistics of the Oil Business of the United States.

A magazine writer, in considering the oil question in the United States, says that oil appears to have been an object of research to the aborigines ages ago, since in the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania are found pits or wells apparently dug for the purpose of collecting the oil, carefully timbered, and affording from the growth of the forest upon the site evidences of an antiquity of from five hundred to one thousand years. As early as 1819, in boring for brine on the Muskingum river, in Ohio, from a depth of four hundred feet were obtained large quantities of mineral oil, which was a source of great annoyance to the salt-makers. The oil could not be burned, as no lamps could be found adapted to the purpose.

In August, 1859, a well was sunk by Drake, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Oil Company, from which, at a depth of seventy two feet, a supply of oil amounting to ten barrels or four hundred gallons a day was obtained, which was sold for fifty-five cents a gallon. The successful trial was soon followed by many others not less so. The history of the wild excitement and speculation which followed this discovery, and the great accession of wealth to the region, is familiar to all. Wells were soon sunk which yielded from one hundred to as much as two thousand barrels of oil daily, often without the labor of pumping. Of one well it is recorded that it afforded 450,000 barrels of oil in a little over two years, while another is said to have given not less than 500,000 barrels in a twelvemonth. Petroleum was soon discovered, not only over a wide district in Pennsylvania, but in Eastern Ohio, and in parts of West Virginia and Kentucky, and even in Indiana, as well as in Western Canada. In 1860 the production rose to 500,000 barrels of forty gallons each, and for the decade ending with 1870 it amounted to not less than 35,273,000 barrels of crude oil. Of this by far the greater part came from Pennsylvania, for of the 6,500,000 barrels produced in 1870, not less than 5,569,000 were from that State, the production of about three thousand wells, which is an average of only about five barrels daily for each well.

The wells in Venango county, where this industry began, were generally from six to eight hundred feet in depth, but with the partial exhaustion of these, the scene of operations has been removed to more southern districts, where the oil supplies are found at greater depths; and the wells in Butler county, now the great seat of production, are from 1,200 to 1,500 feet deep.

The abundance of the Pennsylvania petroleum, and the skillful manner in which it is refined, have led to a general exportation of these products to every part of the civilized world.

the north by land of Gardner Slayton, on the east by land of Keating & Co., on the south by land of Seymour Hastings on the west by land of Keating & Co. Containing fifty acres more or less, it being the same lot of which James Ward died seized and the same which was contracted by S. W. Breed, Guardian of the heirs to said Abel Hammond by contract dated June 15th, 1831; about 40 acres improved, one log house, one frame barn, one milk house, about 40 fruit trees and several springs of water thereon.

Seized taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Abel Hammond at the suit of Carter & Roberts.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Smethport, June 1, 1875

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, 1875 at 1 o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, McKean Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a beech, thence north eighty nine and nine-tenths perches; thence east forty four and six tenths perches to a beech corner, thence south eighty nine and nine tenths perches, thence west forty four and six-tenths

petroleum, which, added to the export for 1874, gives a total of 7,378,000 barrels of refined oil. The estimated production of crude oil for 1874 is not less than 10,687,930 barrels, or 29,282 daily. Already in 1870, when the production was considerably less than at present, it was said that the petroleum wells of the United States yielded in a week an amount of oil greater than the entire annual production of the whale-fisheries of New England at the time of their greatest prosperity.

### Admiral Porter's Wooing.

A Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: Admiral and Mrs. Porter should be very lenient to young love, for their friends say about them that Commodore Patterson, the father of Mrs. Porter, was given much trouble by his young daughter and Midshipman Porter. It was in the day when commodores were permitted to take their families to sea with them when ordered on a cruise. Once, when ordered to the Mediterranean, Commodore Patterson took his two daughters with him. The presence and flirtations of the young ladies so entirely subverted all discipline among the officers that the commodore had to enter a port and send the girls home. This was a heart-breaking affair to Miss Patterson and Midshipman Porter. The demoralizing effect caused by the presence of these young ladies was of so serious a nature as to cause the secretary of the navy to recommend that Congress should prohibit officers from taking their families on government vessels, or even transport families from one point to another.

### The Boy and his Dog.

According to the Danbury *News*, as long as a boy is a boy he never loses the desire to own a dog, and when he gets him, which he will do in some way, he has him in tow pretty much all of the time. When at the table, he is screwing around in his chair, to the irritation of the parents, to exchange winks with that dog. He teaches the dog the exceedingly bad habits of tearing over the newly-planted ground, and coming into the house. He and that dog are inseparable when he can be at home. He really loves the animal. It is well he does, for no one else does. To all others of the family the dog is an object of dread and dislike and distrust. The father falls over him in the morning, and the mother stumbles against him when she moves about the stove or goes out into the yard. The grandmother rarely comes in contact with him, but she knows it is ugly and treacherous, and consequently entertains the most gloomy forebodings. It is an unfortunate dog. It tears up the garden and is kicked; it barks at well-disposed neighbors, and is kicked again; it gets in the way and is stepped upon; and if it is lying on the stoop with its tail in the doorway, and the door blows to, there is never a kind hand to stay the awful shock. And it is a wise dog, too. It erects its tail and flies with sickening ferocity at a lame hen, or puts that appendage between its hind legs and darts madly for the nearest opening in the fence. In all these things it has the hearty sympathy of the boy. He will hold that dog about the neck, after it has been afflicted, and drop tears freely upon its shaggy head, while his mother is carrying in wood. It is a sad day to the boy when his mother first conceives the dreadful suspicion that that dog has fleas. The supposition may be entirely groundless—likely it is—but once in her mind, it takes eternal root there. And the dog is not so prudent as he should be. He will draw from the contemplation of the grandest landscape to reach back near the foundation of his tail for something. Some day the dog suddenly disappears, and the boy never sees him again. But he will have another. When you see a big fresh bone, gristly and nauseous, lying on a clean stoop, with tracks about it, you may know that the boy who lives there has a dog, and that the dog has no other friend than the boy.

### Snake-Charmers at Benares.

One morning, says a writer in *Scribner's Monthly*, two snake-charmers called at the hotel. Around their necks huge boa constrictors were twined, and each carried jars of smaller snakes, and one of scorpions. The performance consisted in taking the venomous snakes from the jars in which they lay coiled, and, in picking them up, the men placed their fingers in the reptiles' mouths—tantalizing them to a frenzy, and then wrapping the whole about their heads and necks, where the hissing, writhing mass presented a frightful spectacle.

A cobra bit the finger of one of the men twice, and each time he immediately made use of various charms—placed a small round stone over the cut flesh, smelt of a piece of wood resembling flag-root, and then used it for marking a circle about his wrist. This he told me would effectually prevent the absorption of the poison in the system. The stone draws out the blood, and with it, of course, the virus. It is generally supposed, however, and with much reason, that the poison glands of the cobra have been removed in the first instance by the crafty snake-charmers. Several times the cobras advanced until within a foot of my chair, but turned back at command of their masters. During the entertainment, one of the men played at intervals upon a sort of flageolet. The scorpion *divertissement* consisted in stringing numbers of them together (as the whips of the Furies were made), which the men then hung upon *their* lips, nose and ears.

### Shot by Lot.

Eight men were drawn out by lot to be shot down in cold blood! This occurred recently in Spain. Fighting is going on there, although it does not disturb the rest of the world very much. The eight men were prisoners—prisoners of war. They had done nothing—beyond fighting and periling their lives for a cause they believed in. But somebody else had done something wrong. Eight prisoners of war on the other side had been brutally slaughtered after their surrender. Some wretch of an officer had outraged even the rules of bloody war, and killed them after they had laid down their arms. And so it was ordered that lots should be drawn—that eight should be taken by lot from six hundred, and marched out and shot! Oh, miserable mockery of humanity! prayers were offered up for their souls while their lithe and healthy bodies were just about to be riddled with bullets!

One poor fellow, almost at the last moment, broke away and ran for the river. A bullet hit him in the back, but he kept on and leaped in. Then a more successful shot struck him in the head, and he sank, mingling his blood with the water. The other seven writhed and fell in their tracks. The sad story went home to parents, brothers, sisters, and sweethearts; shot, like bullocks knocked down in a slaughter house. Sad thing, this being selected by lot to be shot!—*Ledger.*

### Items of Interest.

Domestic magazines—Wives who blow up their husbands.

It is said thirteen Illinois railroads are in the hands of receivers.

Praise is not valuable unless it comes from one who has also the courage to condemn.

The most vigilant people are those who neglect their own business to attend to the affairs of their neighbors.

There are now in Milan, as it is said, three hundred American girls studying singing with a view to the operatic stage.

If a boy with a bean-shooter is a mind to buckle right down to the business he can make a whole neighborhood respect his opinions and seek his friendship.

A boy in New Haven, a few days ago, made a sensation for a short time by quietly transferring a card bearing the words "take one" from a pile of hand bills in front of a store to a basket of oranges.

The latest thing out in the line of celebration is a reunion on the grounds of Dr. Bullard of New Haven, a practicing physician for fifty years, of about 1,000 persons at whose birth he professionally assisted.

A party of young girls were driving away on an expedition for trailing arbutus, when the lady of the house shouted to her daughter in the party. "If you see any hoss redish on the way, Mirandy, don't you forgit to git it."

It has been discovered in Rome, N. Y., that greyhounds, rabbits, and other pets of children affected with scarlet fever, have developed the disease. It is argued that if animals contract the disease, they can also aid in spreading it.

Old Deacon Roberts was worked up to a high state of enthusiasm in a revival. He was exhorting the unconverted to flee from the wrath to come before it was too late; for, said he, "the Lord is here now, and he may not be here again for twenty years."

Charles Britton, of Pennsylvania, shot himself because he had the dyspepsia. What would he have done to himself if he had had the toothache, or a boil on the back of his neck, or a hole in the elbow of his coat, or a button out of his shirt, or any other great affliction?

The Rev. J. L. Howell, a Presbyterian pastor in Minneapolis, Minn., hung himself a few days ago. Within a year his wife had been found dead in her bed, one daughter had been drowned, and another had been thrown from a horse and killed. These afflictions had greatly depressed him.

Celebrators are warned beforehand that the fourth centennial of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus occurs in 1892, that they may not expend all their enthusiasm over simple hundredth anniversaries, such as are in preparation. We shall have the entire hemisphere with us then.

The Troy *Times* says: It is a fact that a well known politician of this city frequently bargains to head subscription lists for charitable and other purposes with a liberal figure, the understanding being that he shall not be called upon to pay a cent. His liberality is the magnet which attracts others.

The Colonel D. K. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, who was recently fatally shot by another editor, was a brother of Susan B. Anthony. The Washington *Star* thinks it a little singular that editors should indulge in shooting one another when they are the targets of so many unreasonable people outside of their profession. That's a fact.

"That carpet," said a dealer to an old farmer the other day, "that carpet is one dollar thirty-five per yard; but, seeing it's you, you can have it for one dollar twenty." While he was cutting it off, the farmer proudly said to his wife: "I never met him before, but you see he takes me for some big man. Now then, Mariar, see what 'tis to have a husband who looks smartish!"

There is something touching in the distress of a dog in Steubenville, Ohio, on the occasion of his master's recent death. For a long time after the death he would not suffer any one to approach the body. When at length he was with difficulty decoyed into another room, he refused to eat, and attacked every one who approached with such violence that it was considered necessary for safety to shoot the poor creature.

Poor Leech's last sketch represented an Irishman and his wife. The man had lost his hat, his hair looked as if it had been pulled and twisted in all directions, his eyes were black and swollen, his nose was broken, and his clothes were in more than their natural tatters. His wife was reproaching him for his folly in running into a fight, and, by way of reply, he says: "Whisht, Biddy, whisht—it's mate and drink to me."

The Rod and Gun Club of Springfield, Mass., went out to shoot at a mark. They were eating, drinking, and firing at a tin cup set on a wall, when a shabbily dressed old fellow sauntered up to the party. They took him for the owner of the place, and asked the privilege of continuing the sport, cordially inviting him in lieu of recompense to join in their refreshment. The man graciously complied, and, after he had greedily filled himself with choice viands and liquor and gone away, they learned that he was only a tramp. The real owner of the ground appeared and drove them off.

# The M'Kean Miner.

*H. F. Barbour - - Editor.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE,
of Erie county.

### Work Well Done.

Seldom in the political history of the State has a convention of any party done its work so completely, so harmoniously, and so satisfactorily to its constituents, as did the late Republican State Convention. The platform presented commands the approval of every good citizen, and is a concise and crisp statement of cardinal Republican principles. The ticket nominated is above successful criticism, and is eminently worthy of the support of every voter, whatever his past political faith. Governor Hartranft was re-nominated by acclamation and with almost unbounded enthusiasm. He has proven himself so able, upright, sagacious and acceptable a Governor that his nomination for a second term was the simplest and plainest duty before the convention.

Although the nominee for State Treasurer was not our first choice, yet we can cheerfully accord to Mr Rawle our most earnest support. That he was preferred to such a man as Strang is the highest compliment that could have been tendered him. He is one of Erie County's most honored and honorable men. He is now holding the office of Mayor of Erie city, to which office he was recently elected for a second term with not a single vote cast against him. This is a sufficient home endorsement. His nomination, like that of Gov. Hartranft, is received all over the State with immense satisfaction by the Republican press and faint objections with gloomy forebodings by the Democrats.

One of the important works of the convention was the adoption of a resolution condemning the Democratic "third term" idea. It can only be called a Democratic idea, since it had its origin and has maintained its growth through Democratic organs. This expression of the Republican convention of the second State in the Union sets at rest any further discussion of the matter; and if any thing further was needed to explode the bubble it is found in the manly and straight forward letter from President Grant, which we publish in another column.

The Republican party of this State can congratulate itself upon its position before the people for the coming campaign. It is difficult to conceive the possible position of the Democracy in opposition to our broad, comprehensive and patriotic platform and our unexceptionable candidates. The party throughout the State is filled with new courage and hope and we look for a brilliant contest and a glorious victory.

### The Platform.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make declaration of their political faith as follows:

1. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.
2. The harmony of the Federal and State governments. Both are parts of one system alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.
3. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.
4. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.
5. Protection to home industry and a home market for home products.
6. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.
7. Cheap transportation and the advancement of easier intercourse between all parts of the country.
8. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency, and a steady reduction of the national debt.
9. The public domain being the heritage of the people should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.
10. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.
11. Honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

**RESOLVED, That we declare a firm and unequal and adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.**

RESOLVED, That the Republican party of this Commonwealth recall with pride their effective agency in the creation and administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and the beneficent fruits thereof for their vindication and his. That having received the government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch, corruption and recklessness in office the rule, the fruits of the war ungathered, the lately rebellious States sullen, the late slaves unprotected and yet denied that great means of self-protection, the ballot, foreign States uncalled for their wrongs to us, and home States defiantly indifferent to the expiation which their rebellious action required.—The administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unbendingly reformed every known abuse, and is to day relentlessly upon the track of wrong doers, has largely reduced the nation's debt, has largely reduced the people's taxes, has inflexibly punished all violators of law, has secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown sorely needed safeguards around the ballot box, has wrung from unfriendly foreign States confession of their faults and reparation for injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant home States to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens; all which events marks the present Administration as among the most brilliant in achievement in our annals.

RESOLVED, That in presenting the name of John F Hartranft for re-election to the exalted position which he now fills, we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indicate their approval of the careful, conscientious and able manner in which he has met and discharged every duty incumbent upon him, making thereby a record which will secure his reputation as one of the best upon the roll of our chief magistrates—brave in the field, modest in the cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, self-possessed and honest. We present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgment will approve and ratify our nomination.

RESOLVED, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing mal administration as to prevent its recurrence, and to this end we suggest as a preliminary step a thorough investigation, by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

RESOLVED, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for its utter failure to redeem the promises upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to Reform, to legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation, while it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has dishonored the State by an unseemly and arbitrary exercise of legislative powers.

RESOLVED, That the efforts now being made by the national administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the government of its lawful revenues, should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

### Grant Speaks.

President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.

DEAR SIR. A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press—the portion of it hostile to the Republican party and particularly so to the Administration—started the cry of "Caesarism" and "the third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject.

I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill, to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party no matter how met. But a body of dignity and of party authority, of a convention to make nominations for State officers, of the second State in the Union, having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak.

In the first place I never sought the office for a second, nor even for the first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position I vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years.

But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for a "second term," the nomination was tendered to me by the unanimous vote of all the States and territories elected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number, for the purpose of making the nomination. I cannot say I was not pleased at this overwhelming endorsement which this action warranted at the election following.

But it might be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the "first term." Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander has been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism that an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now, for the "third term"—I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people of expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for office for President.

Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution, further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he had been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even to renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. No man can force an election or even a nomination.

To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a renomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise.

I congratulate the convention over which you presided, for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant. (Signed) U. S. GRANT

To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

### McKean Co. Jail Bonds.

The Commissioners of McKean County by resolution of March 11, 1875, authorize the incurring of a debt of twenty five thousand dollars for which they will issue coupon bonds at one hundred dollars each, bearing date July 1 1875, with interest at six per cent. payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal will be payable as follows

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 on the first day of January A D | | | | | | 1878 |
| $5000 | " | " | " | " | July | 1878 |
| $5000 | " | " | " | " | January | 1879 |
| $5000 | " | " | " | " | | 1880 |
| $5000 | " | " | " | " | July | 1880 |
| $4000 | " | " | " | " | January | 1881 |

All taxes on foregoing bonds to be paid by the County. The bonds will be ready for delivery to purchasers by June 20 1875

CASPER SMITH,
JAMES BROOKS,
J. WARREN STARK,
Commissioners.

Commissioners's Office,
Smethport, Jan. 1st, 1875.

...racco.

An attempt was made to burn the town of ummit, Mississippi. Buckets of coal oil were laced on tops of houses. Two brothers, amed Moses, were arrested on suspicion. . Wyatt Flowers, colored, of Columbus, Ohio, ad a misunderstanding with his aunt, and not her with a pistol, and then with a razor he ut two horrible gashes across her head and nother across her stomach. He then reloaded is pistol, shot himself in the right temple, nd died soon afterward in great agony. The oman was fatally injured. Flowers had been n inmate of the penitentiary for shooting his ormer mistress. Chief-Justice Lowe, of tah, refuses a writ to compel Brigham Young pay his former wife, Eliza Ann, $500 per onth alimony, as granted by the court at the me of the divorce. The Czar of Russia is n a visit to the Emperor of Germany. he steamship Cadiz was lost near Brest while n a voyage from Lisbon to London. Sixteen ersons were drowned. A boy of sixteen hot and fatally wounded a playmate of fourteen in Brooklyn, N. Y., but whether accidentally or on purpose was not ascertained. was placed under arrest. The Planet

UNDERTAKING.

RHODES & SON,
Port Allegany. Pa.

In addition to our large assortment of

**Furniture**

we have a large and well selected stock of

Coffins & Caskets

as can be found in the county. Also a first class

HEARSE

always in readiness for use, on short notice.
Charges reasonable, according to the times.

*Office in Our Store.*

RHODES & SON

**Hotel for Sale.**

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. The Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean county, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,
WM. HASKELL,
Smethport, April 2, 1875.

**Executors Notice.**

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of William Thebert deceased, of Bradford township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

C. J. LANE,
PATRICK LYNCH,
Administrators.

May 27, 1875.—26

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S

'EXCELSIOR'

OLEAN.

*AN IMMENSE STOCK OF*

SPRING GOODS

Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Reeded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs, Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and children, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful line of CARPETS, Tapestries, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

*R. O. Smith & Co.*

New Goods

AT

LARRABEE'S!

Having thoroughly refitted and repaired the store formerly occupied by Geo. L. Sheldon, I am now prepared to offer one of the finest stock of goods in the county, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

My Stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES.
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
DYE STUFFS &c.

IS COMPLETE.

I ALSO HAVE A FINE STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS,

and in fact every thing kept in a country store. My motto is

Quick Sales, Small Profits, and Ready Pay.

Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. C. Young.

Larrabee, June 2, 1875.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers. Always giving the best the market affords! Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.
EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, for 8c per yd.
Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - - 10c per yd.
16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.
MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:
AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & BIRETES CLOTHS,
FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.
A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside. Our

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, Saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,
NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS
Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
*TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.*
Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,
FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,
FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.
Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.
FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Union Block. SMETHPORT, Pa.

Spring Clothing.

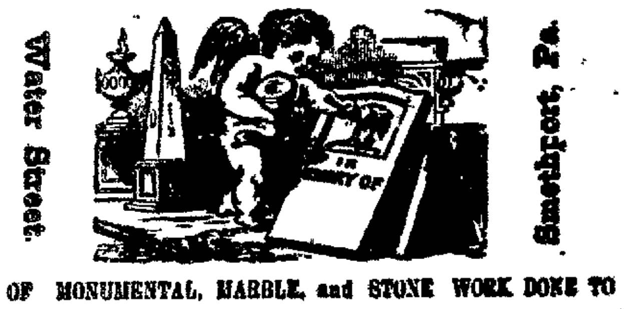
M. LEVY & BRO.,
OLEAN. N. Y.

Are now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING which we offer to sell as low as any house in Buffalo. Our stock is the largest in this section.

Boy's and Children's Clothing a Specialty.

We are offering good, all wool, men's suits for $9 00 It will pay you to come and see us. M. LEVY & BRO.
Olean, May 6, 1875.

*J. Digel's Marble Factory.*


Water Street.
Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS.

*At M. L. Armstrong's.*

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

REPAIRING

of watches, clocks and jewery a specialty. Give him a ca

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
*DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,*
*HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,*
*&c., &c., &c.*

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.
33-44tf

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.
Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise.
KANE, PA.

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,
JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.
May 13, 1875.

HARRY L. WILSON,
*House & Sign Painter,*
GLAZIER, GRAINER, & PAPER HANGER

Also, COACH PAINTING neatly done in the latest styles. All orders promptly attended to, and general satisfaction guaranteed.
Smethport, Pa. May 13 1875.

own their great curative powers in the st obstinate and intractable cases.
For Inflammatory and Chronic heumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, ese Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases caused by Vitiated Blood.
Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as umbers, Type-setters, Gold beaters, and iners, as they advance in life, are subject paralysis of the Bowels. To guard

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of EBENEZER PATTISON deceased, of Hamlin township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

D. F. PATTISON,
STEPHEN PATTISON.
Administrators.

Apr. 29, 1875.

Advertiser's Gazette

A Journal of Information for Advertisers. Edition, 9,600 copies. Published weekly. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance.

Five specimen copies (different dates) to one address for 25 cts. Office No. 41 Park Row, New York. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Editors and Publishers.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
"The Leading American Newspaper"
The Best Advertising Medium.

Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $3. Weekly, $2. Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address The Tribune, N. Y. v12-n31 1y

Notice.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they have dissolved partnership, and that all the real and personal property of said firm now belongs to John N. Wright, and that the said John N. Wright will pay all debts of said firm, and collect all debts due said firm.

JOHN N. WRIGHT
HARRY WRIGHT.
Smethport, April 12, 1875. n31

OLEAN HOUSE.

Geo. Van Campen, Prop.

Union Street, Convenient to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

# The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

## Local and Miscellaneous.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

—McCoy & Reilly are selling fine large oranges and lemons 40 cts a doz.

—Show us the man who took the front gate of the Court House square from the hinges.

—Look out for the annual Democratic howl. Grant has dared to go to Long Branch.

—President Grant and Superintendent Curtis have trimmed their whiskers in the Burnside style.

—President Grant will become a grand father shortly. Will the down trodden south submit to it?

—Work has been resumed on the oil well. Startling developments are daily expected.

—General Tom. Thumb must be literally covered with Masonic degrees. He carries thirty-two of 'em.

—A fifty barrel oil tank for the new oil well passing through town Monday was the subject of comment and dry jokes.

—Now that spelling bees are out of date, why not get up a sensation on parsing wasps or conjugating hornets.

—If you want to examine a range that is better than any cookstove drop in at M. A. Sprague's hardware store.

—The new mail route to Kane and return will be opened on the 1st of July, of which we will have more to say hereafter.

—W. S. Brownell has a well-selected stock of new goods, to which the attention of the public is invited. Give him a call.

—A pleasant party was given at the residence of Dr. S. D. Freeman Tuesday evening, which was attended by the most of our young people.

—The managing editor of the Port Allegany Reporter has discovered that Court does not convene till the third week in June, and is immensely relieved.

—Twenty-seven circuses and menageries are "on the wing," and none yet advertised for Smethport. The three-card-monte men must have forgotten the harvest of last year.

—We received a pleasant call from one of Kane's best citizens Mr. Joshua Davis, on Tuesday. He reports everything prosperous in that thriving village.

—A crusty old bachelor made a will leaving his property to be divided among the girls who had refused him. "For to them," he added feelingly, "I owe all my earthly happiness."

—The editor of the Wellsville Reporter was so well treated by the host of the Sartwell House, in Port Allegany, on a recent visit to that place that he characterizes it as the best one to stop at of the three good hotels in the town.

—Those of our citizens who have been to Olean and stopped at the Olean House, since it was reopened, are enthusiastic in praise of its management and appurtenances. They report that it is well patronized.

—Another prisoner escaped from our old jail! Sheriff Powell made his escape, together with his family, on Wednesday. He went no farther than his new house on Main st. No reward is offered for his capture as yet.

—If President Grant should go and hang himself these supernaturally acute Democratic organs would call it a mere blind—a case of suspended animation, as it were, and insist that he would turn up again as a live candidate in 1877.

—We dwellers in Smethport have to pay ten cents more per pound for butter and eggs and fifty or sixty cents more per bushel for potatoes than the people living but a 100 miles north of us, yet dry goods and newspapers are as cheap as they are elsewhere.

—The Warren Ledger of last week states that the Bell oil well of that place commenced flowing Wednesday morning, and continued for about ten minutes at the rate of a barrel per minute. The oil spouted twenty feet above the top of the derrick.

—The attempt to get up a little enthusiasm on Decoration Day having failed, why not try and have an old time Fourth of July celebration in Smethport? The day might be made pleasant, profitable and enjoyable, instead of dull and tiresome as is usually the case.

—The chap for whose senseless utterances the editor of the Reporter hastens to assume the responsibility, talks loftily of "moral ethics." Did the fellow ever hear of immoral ethics? Why not say moral morals? and what does the average Democratic reader know about ethics, any way?

—The Potter Enterprise has "been patiently waiting to see what course the Port Allegany Reporter would take" in regard to the increase of the County Superintendent's salary, and is finally "gratified" to find that the Reporter has spoken in abuse of the Republican party of this county for an act inaugurated and consummated by Democrats.

—It is no uncommon thing for Roman Catholic priests to accuse persons who are married outside of their Church of living in a state of concubinage. This may be all right in their opinion, as it is one of the cardinal doctrines of Rome. But a Boston court is soon to decide as to the right of celibate priests to thus slander their betters—honorable men and pure-minded women.

—In accordance with the announcement of last week, A. H. Taylor comes forth in this issue with a detailed statement of what he can do for his thousands of customers, and yet does not tell half the story. Read the advertisement, and then visit his establishment and see if his words are not verified.

Coming.—Dr. L. M. Raub, the dentist, writes us that he will visit Smethport again on the 21st of this month.

—We understand that E. V. Chadwick has made arrangements for running a first-class omnibus from the village to the McKean & Buffalo depot. We hope it is so, as "Ev." has proven his aptitude as a public carrier, and we are sure will give general satisfaction.

—D. C. Young tells the public what he is doing in the way of business at Larrabee's, in another column. He is a careful and judicious buyer, and has bought his present stock so low that he can give his customers excellent bargains without a loss to himself. He will keep up a first-class store and should be patronized.

—While General Kane was in town last week, the Band boys tendered him the compliment of a serenade. The General expressed himself pleased with the compliment and the music, and deposited a liberal donation as an expression of his good wishes. To say that the band boys retired happy does not express their feelings by half.

—Democratic papers insist, notwithstanding Grant's denial, that he is a candidate; and they continue to cry as loudly as ever that this Cæsar is bound to force himself to be elected. They can't let him go. They don't want to see the straw Cæsar which they got up knocked to pieces. With the third-term bugaboo laid in the ground, they would be in the position of the newsboy selling a dull paper, they'd have "nothing to holler." They can't bear to part with their bloody shirt.—[Buffalo Express.

—In the last election the Democrats of Connecticut elected Judge Phelps, of the State Supreme Court, to Congress; and now Judge Phelps is drawing two salaries, one of $4,000 a year as judge, and one of $5,000 a year as Congressman. He would not resign his place as judge before the election, lest he might fail to be elected to Congress, and so lose his bird in the hand. And he has not since resigned, and it is said he will not resign till December next, holding on to his judge's salary to the last minute. His salary as Congressman commenced on the 4th of March last. This drawing a double salary is another specimen of Democratic "reform." It combines back pay, forward pay, present pay and double pay.

— The Philadelphia Commonwealth shows no disposition to "let up on the "Liberal Republicans." It says: It is said that the three or four gentlemen now "out of business" in the political party line, but known under the name, style and title of Liberal Republicans, will hold a convention of "free tickets" at Williamsport, at the house of one Peter Herdic in that town, to nominate a Governor and State Treasurer to be forced on the Democratic Convention at Erie, in September next. "Whatever these gentlemen may think proper to do is no concern of ours. But if they propose to "fix up" a slate for the Democratic party in convention assembled for its indorsement, we advise them to save trouble and free tickets. Any such effort will be scouted by the real Democracy of Pennsylvania and rejected without ceremony. It is an insolent, impertinent interference with a party that these people have sought to destroy when they had position in the negro Radical party, and now that it has driven them out, the Democracy is no home for such outcasts.

### Struck Oil!

Just as we go to press we learn that the third sand has been reached at the new oil well, furnishing the most encouraging indications of the presence of oil. The strong petroleum smell and the appearance of the sand is considered by the initiated as giving a most favorable showing for the success of the well. A short time will now tell the story.

### Cheese.

We have been luxuriating for a few days upon a good sized "hunk" of cheese from W. O. Congdon's factory, and the question of what constitutes good cheese and Mr. Congdon's ability to make it, is forever settled in our mind. It is also demonstrated that as good cheese can be made in McKean county as can be made any where in the country. Mr. Congdon has had a large experience in the business, and fully understands it. He tell us that he has experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting the dairymen of this section interested in the enterprise, which in view of facts patent to everybody seems to us very surprising.

This county is peculiarly adapted to successful dairying, in fact it is hardly adapted to anything else. More money with quicker returns can be made from cheese than butter, and at half the expense of time and labor. Very few housewives possess that peculiar talent necessary to a good butter-maker, and our experience is that precious few of that number assume to make butter for the market in this county. We know of dairymen who annually make a profit of from $30 to $50 and upwards, from each of their cows by taking the milk to the cheese factory. The same thing can be done in this county—but not by making butter.—We hope that by another season the farmers of the county will have looked carefully into this matter, and that our county will take its true position in a few years as the great cheese county of the State.

### License Petitions.

In another column will be noticed a goodly number of names of those who have filed license petitions. These announcements have to be published three weeks or the license cannot be obtained, though all the other requirements of the law may be complied with. We do not publish this list for nothing, as we are not particularly anxious that any one should get a license, and wish to impress upon the minds of each applicant that the publication fee (one dollar) must be paid, or the pay guaranteed, before our next issue, or not get the name. A word to the wise is sufficient.

### A Sad Accident.

A serious accident occurred at the quarry where the stone is being procured for the new jail, on Friday of last week. As a heavy stone was being loaded upon a wagon by means of a derrick, the grappling hook gave way letting the stone fall to the ground. Isaac Baker, one of the workmen, was in close proximity to the stone, and before he could get out of the way his right leg was caught and crushed by the heavy mass. His leg was caught below the knee, and for a length of about six inches one of the large bones was crushed and ground in a frightful manner. Dr. Freeman was immediately called and set the limb. We were shown the broken bones taken out; it was a sickening sight. It is thought that the leg can be saved by due attention and care, without the necessity of amputation. This is the first, and we sincerely hope it may be the last accident we may have to record, incident to the building of the jail. The workmen cannot be too careful in the handling of these stupendous boulders.

### PORT ALLEGANY.

—Last week was a lively one for our legal friends.

—A. N. Lillibridge is erecting as large a private residence as our village contains.

—The best time is, now; the best place is, here.

—D. C. Gallup, our accommodating liveryman keeps eleven horses for the use of the public.

—Sixty-five thousand feet of lumber is considered a car load.

—Our lumbermen say that until the price of lumber advances, they will contract for the purchase of no more logs.

The barefoot boy rejoiceth, but will cease to do so when a stone bruise comes upon his heel. We've "been there" ourselves.

—Those persons who persist in fishing upon the sabbath in violation of the laws of both God and man deserve prosecution.

—The supervisors are at work upon our roads this week; one days work now is better than one and a half in the latter part of the season.

—Would it not be well for parties owning property along Mill street between the foot of the hill and the depot to clean it up, as it presents a bad appearance now.

—John Brewer, had his fingers badly mashed by a post maul in the hands of a person whom he was assisting in setting fence-posts.

—The Sartwell House presents an inviting exterior to the public. Call upon Steve and you'll find yourself not "taken in."

—Our village can well be proud of her stores; they contain well-selected and attractive stocks of goods, and square dealing seems to be the aim of the proprietors.

—"I love to steal awhile away" is the line that a few of our young men repeat as they slip off on Sabbath afternoon to enjoy the sweet influences of the gentler sex.

—We hear it reported that our tanning company will take considerable bark from their own lands the present year. There will probably be some bark furnished them at four dollars per cord but not the quantity they secured last year.

—Nathan Palmer of the Port Allegany House is talking about his annual 4th, of July Ball. This reminds us that the time has come when we ought to make preparations for an old fashioned celebration. Who will act in the matter? Bradford has done the 4th up in good style for two years past. We do not expect Smethport to arouse, but Port Allegany can and may celebrate.

—There are some doings of the light-fingered gentry that we must not fail to record. The house of Albert Crandall was entered on Thursday evening last by some evil-disposed persons, who carried away some quite valuable clothing as well as a small sum of money.

—Nathaniel Evans, a resident of this town and an employee in L. L. Lillibridge's mill, met with a distressing accident last Thursday, causing a frightful breach. The intestines were replaced by Drs. Freeman and Hogarth, the first operation of that nature performed in this vicinity. We learn from Dr. Hogarth that the man's prospects for recovery are encouraging.

—Our friend Cotter seems to be pursuing his gardening operations under difficulties. After he had secured 2 bushels of fine seed potatoes, he no doubt dreamed of a fine harvest of that kind of garden sas, but some individual to P. D. unknown stole them the other night bag and all. Dick says that there would one side of a larceny suit be tried without the usual retainer if that individual could be found.

—In reporting the lecture of Thursday evening by David Gray of Buffalo we scarcely know what to say in order to do justice to both Mr. Gray and the public. The lecture proper in point of merit was a fit subject of praise; the attendance was not such as could have been wished.—While Mr. Gray doubtless did not appear at his best because of the small audience, he yet handled his subject after the manner of a true scholar and a liberal thinker. He laid as the foundation of all correct tendencies the belief in Christ as the great and only true example for the world, and recognized the Apostle Paul as the grand exponent of that belief both in word and act; and regardless of the bias of sect, color or nationality, the speaker proceeded to show how this and that humanizing agency was quietly at work to elevate man to a higher standard. He, like all true thinkers, denies that the moral world is on the retrograde but that as the physical world rolls through Gods illimitable space, intellectual soul-possessed man is coming nearer to God's true ideal. We can not do Mr. Gray justice; suffice it to say that his lecture was interesting from the incidents and observations in travel it contained; instructive from its thought, and ornate from its language and comparisons.

Prono.

### The Buffalo & McKean Railroad.

We are informed by one of the prominent officials of this road that it is intended to commence active business operations on the 15th of this month. By that time the work will be entirely completed, and the road ready for any amount of public patronage. It is proposed to give an excursion over the road on the 17th to be participated in by the officers, and stockholders of the road and invited guests from Buffalo and elsewhere, who may be interested in viewing the extent and quality of the work that has been done so quietly and unostentatiously during the past eight months.

☞ L. W. Crawford desires to purchase Cherry, Ash, and other hard woods at his Mill in Runlet and will pay a fair price, for good logs. Address L. W. Crawford, Alton Pa., or call on his Superintendent, F. L. Aldrich, at the Mill, or D. F. Glassmire.

### Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Feb. 25, A. D. 1875, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, May 21, 1875, and the 99th year of the Independence of the United States of America. M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

### Trial List—June Term, 1875.

1.—D. F. Wilson vs Gardner Chapel & Geo. C. Hickok
2.—B. Freeman vs The Pittsburgh, Buffalo & Rochester R. R. Co
3.—Adm's Estate W. H. Newel vs Thos O'Connor
4.—S. D. Freeman vs J. C. Chadwick & P. Clark
5.—A. T. Nenn vs Beston & Norris
6.—Wm. Pendleton vs B. N. Y. & Phila. R. R. Co.
7.—D. N. Whitcomb vs J. M. & H. Wright.
8.—B. D. Hamlin vs E. D. Ault & C. Comforth.
9.—Calvin T. Chamberlain vs Z. Loop
10.—Wm. V. Keating et al. vs J. C. Evans & David Howard jr.
11.—John W. Geloy use of Coleman & Saunders vs William Lovejoy.
12.—Lucius A. Clark vs Hon. Geo. W. McDowell.
13.—John Klim vs James Clark.
14.—W. S. Brownell & Wm. Haskill vs Lawrence Royer et al.
15.—T. J. Melvin vendee of Dan'l Glassbury, dec'd, use of Darland & Barton vs F W Cott.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Proth'y
ROBT. H. ROSE, Dep't

### Jury List, June Term, 1875.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—Jas Mahoney, J H Wood, Wm McGarish, N B Fouts, jr.
Bradford—S V Peterson, Geo. Richardson, D D Ingalsby, Alfred Whipple, Jerry Crennan, J E Blair.
Bradford boro'—P I. Webster.
Ceres—E J Hannon, Holly Burton.
Eldred—M McCauliff, C J Foster.
Hamlin—Monroe Robinson.
Keating—A Otto.
Lafayette—Chas. Geary, G W Westroun,
Liberty—T H Carlin.
Smethport—F O Richmond, Wm Hamer, A Bishop.
Sergeant—G H Moore.

TRAVERSE & OYER AND TERMINER.

Annin—F K Windship.
Bradford Boro—Cornelius Lane
Bradford—G W Hoare, D E Foster, I A Dieter, G W Sands, F A Moore, G W Brown.
Ceres—A A Stevens, C H Smith, Simmons Ford, John H Coon, Edgar Wells, N W Leonard, J I Gleason.
Eldred—J J Campbell, Philip Rockwell, A Fowler, Richard Mooney, C B Stull, W A Wilmarth, A W Dodge, F D Wheeler
Keating—Ezra Hills.
Lafayette—Ezra Hardy, Anthony Maloy, Wm Talbot.
Liberty—C A Dolley, C A Bullis, Edwin Close, N Barnett,
Smethport—P Patterson, G H Smith.
Wetmore—Thos. Rian, Dewa Sharp, David Curtis.

M N POWELL, Sheriff.
O. Vosburgh, } Jury
A. Kelley, } Comm'rs

Smethport, May 10, 1875.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Otto township, McKean Co. Pennsylvania: bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lot No. 271, on the east by lot No. 214, conveyed to Henry E. Prentiss: on the south by lot No. 195, conveyed to the said James M. Baldwin, and on the west by lot No. 210, conveyed to John Swink, and lot No. 16 contracted to William Lovejoy: containing sixty-five acres and seven tenths of an acre, be the same more or less, it being lot No. 220 of the allotment of the Bingham lands, in Otto township and part of Warrant numbered 218.

Siezed, taken in execution, and sold as the property of James M. Baldwin, at the suit of the Trustees of the Bingham Estate.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Kane, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the north-east corner of Chase Street and Janeway Street, extending along Chase Street 60 feet and along Janeway Street 100 feet: containing 6000 square feet, with a two story dwelling house thereon.

Siezed, taken in execution and sold as the property of Andrew Hansen at the suit of Jackson T. Schultz in to the Wilcox Lumber Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

### SHERIFF'S SALE

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres and Annin bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lands conveyed by Keating & Co. to Thos. Bennett, No. 153, Ceres: thence east 31 and 6-10 perches to a post; thence south 126 and 5-10 perches to a post; thence west 31 and 6-10 perches to reach the southeast corner of said lot No. 153 thence north 126 and 5-10 perches to the place of beginning: Containing twenty-five acres of land, being lot No. 350 of the allotment of the Keating lands in Ceres township, and part of Warrants Nos. 2252 and 2229, about 8 acres improved, one frame barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin, McKean Co Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit. Beginning at a hemlock, the southwest corner of Henry Roberts lot No. 28, thence west 134 and 3-10 perches; thence north 63 perches thence east 134 and 3-10, thence south 63 perches to the place of beginning: Containing fifty acres of land, more or less, about 20 acres improved, one frame house, one small frame barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of the Cooper, O. T. Cooper and G W Lamphere, at the suit of John S Roberts.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post corner in the north line of Warrant No. 566, thence west 189 perches to a post corner; thence north 54 perches to a post corner, thence east 45 perches to a beech, the south-east corner of lot No. 272; thence north 58 perches to a corner of lot No. 270, thence east 61 perches to a hemlock, the northeast corner of lot No. 196; thence south 112 perches to the place of beginning: Containing 59 acres and three-tenths of an acre strict measure, be the same more or less, being lot No. 196 and 271 of the allotment of Keating lands in Eldred township, and part of Warrant No. 3667. Also four acres adjoining the above tract on the south, in all of which there is about 40 acres improved, with a two-story frame dwelling house, one frame barn, one corn house, one small board and frame house about 70 fruit trees and several springs of water thereon.

Siezed, taken in execution, and sold as the property of P. Ford, Admr. *pendente lite*, heirs at law of Edward McMahon, decd. at the suit of Weston Mersereau & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *al. Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1875, at one o'clock, P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Hamilton, McKean Co. Pa., and being the undivided one half of Warrant No. 5575, excepting 250 acres from the west end of said Warrant, formerly sold to George H. Cotton; containing about 450 acres more or less.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land situate in same township, being the undivided one half of 250 acres of land in Warrant No. 5571, together with a part of the surplus and overplus land in said Warrant, bounded, and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot; thence north to Chappells land, thence along Chappells line east far enough to contain 250 acres together with the overplus land; all unimproved.

ALSO—The following village lots in the village of Bradford, McKean Co. Pa., to wit: Nos. 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303 and 304; containing in all about seven acres, all improved, and having thereon one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, and other out buildings 100 fruit trees, and a good spring of water thereon.

Siezed, taken in execution, and sold as the property of T. W. Cole, at the suit of Sellew & Popple use of Coleman, F. Ilgen & Coleman.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June A. D. 1875, at one o'clock p. m. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Otto, McKean County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, namely: On the north by lot No. 274, conveyed to Eliza A. Mills, and lot No. 275 contracted to Charles Woolcott: on the east by lot No. 353 unsold, on the south by lots Nos. 271, 272, and on the west by the west line of Warrant No. 2221: Containing fifty three acres and two-tenths of an acre, be the same more or less: it being lot No. 273 of the allotment of the Bingham lands, in Otto township, and part of Warrant No. 2221: about 5 acres improved, and having one frame house, one log barn, a few fruit trees, and a spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Frederick Sanderson at the suit of the Trustees of the Bingham Estate.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, June 2, 1875.

### SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, McKean Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Gardner Slayton, on the east by land of Keating & Co, on the south by land of Seymour Hastings, on the west by land of Keating & Co: Containing fifty acres more or less, it being the same lot of which James Ward died seized and the same which was contracted by S. W. Breed, Guardian of said Heirs to said Abel Hammond by contract dated June 15th, 1854: about 45 acres improved, one log house, one frame barn, one milk house, about 40 fruit trees and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Abel Hammond at the suit of Carter & Roberts.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Liberty, McKean Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a beech, thence north eighty-nine and nine-tenths perches; thence east forty-four and six-tenths perches to a beech corner, thence south eighty nine and nine tenths perches; thence west forty four and six-tenths perches to the beginning: Containing twenty-five acres, more or less and being lot No. 212 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township; about ten acres improved with one frame dwelling house, one small frame barn, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Z Lalgate, at the suit of D C Clark use F H Arnold.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1st, 1875.

### SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres and Annin, McKean Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lands conveyed by Keating & Co. to Thos. Bennett, No. 153 acres; thence east 31 6-10 perches to a post; thence south 126 5-10 to a post; thence west 31 6-10 perches to reach the southeast corner of said lot No. 153 thence north 126 5-10 perches to the beginning: Containing 25 acres of land, being lot No. 350 of the allotment of Keating lands, in Ceres township, and part of Warrants Nos. 2251 and 2229, about 8 acres improved, and one frame barn, a few fruit trees, and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Oscar T Cooper, at the suit of Keating, Tonis & Wilson.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, June 1, 1875.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm situate about one fourth of a mile southwest of Bradford borough on the Bradford and Lafayette road. Said farm contains 140 acres of land, with 100 acres improved; is well watered and has good farm buildings and a good orchard thereon. It is in close proximity to the developed oil territory, and shows undoubted surface indications of oil.

ALSO—Fifteen cows, a three-horse power threshing machine, and various farming utensils, will be sold with the farm or separately.

TERMS—Part cash, balance on time with good security. DAVID ROGERS.
Bradford, Pa. April 2, 1874–8m.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE,")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

*To Our Friends and the Public:*

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "Leading Druggists of the County,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In School Books we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance,

We remain faithfully yours,
McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

☞ A SPECIALTY. ☜

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

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26—1y S. Gunzberg.

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The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Augur Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple parers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed cords
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Braces
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Casters
[illegible]

Cattle leaders
Chains, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Catches, all kinds
Clamps
Clevises
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
[illegible]
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
[illegible]
Dog collars
[illegible]
[illegible]
Expansive bits
Faucets
[illegible]
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Funnels
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gouges
Gimlets
Glazier's points
Glue
Glue pots
[illegible]
[illegible]
Gunpowder

Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse points
Horse rakes
Horse shoes
Iron all kinds—and Pinking, waffle and [illegible]
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Nuts
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Pincers
Planes
Pulleys

Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Rasps
Saws
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Sieves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Tea bells
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Wardrobe hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel scrapers, &c. &c.

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## The Highest Mountain.

For many years past Mount Everest, in that portion of the great Himalaya range which occupies the western part of the strange kingdom of Nepaul, immediately north of India, has been regarded as the highest mountain in the world. It is known to the Nepaulese as Gaurisankar, but the English named it Everest, in honor of a distinguished officer of the British Indian topographical survey. Its snow-capped summit is 29,002 feet, or nearly five miles and a half above the level of the sea. Of course no one has ever ascended it to this height, but its altitude, like that of the other lofty peaks of the Himalaya, was ascertained by triangulation; and until the present time it has not been supposed that any higher land existed on the earth.

If the news be true, however, which has lately come to us from the more distant East, there is a loftier peak than Mount Everest in the great island of Papua or New Guinea. This vast region, extensive enough to form six States as large as New York, is as yet almost wholly unexplored, except along its coasts. Lying close to the equator, where the Indian ocean and the Pacific meet, it is the home of the cassowary and the bird of paradise, a country grand in its scenery, rich in its vegetation, and abounding in curious and beautiful forms of animal life—the veritable wonderland of the globe. An attempt to explore the unknown interior of the island was made from Torres strait, which separates it from Australia, by Captain J. A. Lawson, in the year 1872; and if we may believe his published narrative of the journey, which has just appeared in London, he advanced several hundred miles inland, and about midway between the north and south coast discovered a mountain 32,783 feet high, which he named Mount Hercules.

The height of this mountain—over six miles—is not the only remarkable thing about it. Its apparent elevation is but little less than its actual elevation; for, instead of rising from a lofty table land like the plateau of central Asia, it stands on a comparatively low plain only about two thousand feet above the ocean, and thus gives a clear of more than 30,000 feet above the surrounding country. The traveler standing at its base could look up and see its snowy peak towering 30,000 feet skyward from where he stood. Under such circumstances the altitude of a mountain is appreciated.

## The Baptism of the Bulls.

The opening of a bridge at Arles, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been the occasion of an extraordinary popular diversion, known as the "Baptism of the Bulls." Near the town is an immense plain called the Camargue, where multitudes of cattle usually graze in peace. During great public festivals, however, a large amphitheater is formed of carts and hurdles, which serve to define the half-circle. A straight line is then drawn with a plow between the extremities of the curve, and this open space is toward the Camargue. A number of bulls are then driven into the arena so formed. They instantly endeavor to leave it and return to their pasture, but they are stopped by a body of horsemen armed with tridents. A few, however, manage to break through the line, and then comes the real excitement of the day. The plow-mark is guarded by men on foot, who meet the fugitive bulls, seize them by the horns, throw them down, and apply the branding-iron to each from among those bearing the names of the cattle owners of the Camargue. As, however, branding the bull is considered a great honor, the handsomest spectatress of the sports is led forward to give the unfortunate animal his fiery "baptism." Such is the scene with which the opening of the bridge of Arles was celebrated the other day. The men liked it, the women liked it, and it is to be hoped that the bulls liked it, too.

## Overfeeding Ministers.

*Christian at Work* has an article on overfeeding ministers that reads as follows: What is more delicious for a minister than to accept an invitation to a parishioner's house, and sit an hour or two in the evening at the table with a collection of pleasant people? But that is what kills ministers. Hot waffles, fresh biscuit, oysters, and cold tongue at seven o'clock in the evening have given many a "man of God" dyspepsia, a dull brain, poor sermons, short pastorate, and an early decease. Rich and late suppers are doing a bad work for some of our best clergymen. We know of ministerial clubs where the members assemble Saturday afternoon to discuss religious topics, tarrying until evening, when a sumptuous table is provided for them. As a consequence they do not sleep well on Saturday night, and the congregation on Sabbath see what they suppose is heavenly pallor on their pastor's cheek, when his wife knows it was hot biscuit at tea the evening before that did the business. If you invite your minister out to eat, better have him at noon or thereabouts; or, if calling him to tea, then let it be in the early part of the week, giving him time to get over his gustatory indulgences. The most of ministers have a powerful appetite for good food, and capacity to resist temptation in that direction is not one of their strong points.

WAS THERE.—On the Sunday following his capture of Ticonderoga, Allen attended divine worship in the little meeting house at Bennington. The clergyman, who was as devout as he was loyal, took occasion, during the long prayer that preceded the sermon, to give all the glory of the exploit to the God of battles. Allen's notice of the share which Providence had in the matter did not exactly agree with his pastor's. He held his peace for some time, but finally, overcome by a passionate impulse, arose in his seat and cried out: "Parson Dewey! Please mention the fact that Ethan Allen was there."

## A Man Dies from Sheer Fright.

Alexander V. Brower, of Schenectady, New York, lacerated a finger by means of a corn-cutter. He was attended by a physician, and in due course of time the wound healed, leaving a mark for a while of a pinkish indigo tint. While attending church subsequently a fellow pew occupant asked to see his hand. Observing the partly healed wound, he whispered to Brower in his opinion the wound had mortified. Brower's father sat in the seat with him. His son took a piece of paper and wrote thereupon, and handed to his father a request that they leave church. The father on reaching the outside, asked the cause of the sudden request. The answer was that he (the son) was going to die. Mr. Brower ridiculed the idea, but proceeded home. After a time following their arrival, the father found the son engaged in prayer, and was again told by the latter that his end was near. The son had to be soon removed to a bed, and the doctor was again summoned. The latter on arrival found his patient with high pulse, much excited, and showed symptoms of typhoid fever. The former wound on his hand was found in the same condition as when last seen—that is, everything presaging rapid and permanent healing. A few days after young Brower died—an evident victim of fright.

## Killing the Grasshoppers.

An exchange encourages the farmers of the other pest-ridden States to imitate the example of their brethren of Minnesota in fighting the hoppers, where tar-pans and rollers have been used with excellent advantage, while by scattering straw in those sheltered places where the grasshoppers take refuge on cold and windy nights, the torch has been employed with admirable results. It will never do to sit down in despair. Bad as the case may be, it might be a great deal worse. Besides, it is well to bear in mind one or two facts that must be considered exceptionally favorable in these later experiences. The insects have made their appearance unusually early. Two or three years ago they appeared in Missouri during May in countless myriads, but were gone in less than a month. There is no reason to hope that they may do the same this year. Wherever they have eaten down the young wheat, that crop is of course destroyed. There is plenty of time yet to plant corn and raise a full crop. Potatoes, turnips, buckwheat, beans and other vegetables may be planted after the first of June and have plenty of time to mature, unless the pests stay all summer, which is altogether unlikely.

## California Farm Life.

There are few cozy, comfortable, middle-class homes. The house is either a magnificent country residence, or a mean, unpainted redwood shanty, though either may be occupied by a man immensely wealthy. Everything seems put there, adventitious; nothing grows out of the soil. There are no ancient trees, no shrubberies, no grass. Instead of homely farmer-messes, you eat urban fare of beefsteak and hot biscuit made with Boston yeast powder. You hope for pumpkin pie, and get a can of Baltimore oysters. There are Oregon apples, Cincinnati hams, and stewed prunes from Germany. A man may be worth $100,000 and have no milk to whiten his coffee. The cow runs on the range and comes home when she lists. A boy may be dispatched for her on his tough little shaggy cow-horse, and a man must be sent to bring the boy home. The yard fences all look imported, as they are; all things have a contractor like look, a little tawdry, a little cheap. Everything is so naked and so new, that no one can hang a tradition on it. There is no moss on the fences; the newly sawed boards and posts and the houses stand out painfully ugly and prominent beneath the lovely sky.

## An Earnest Prayer.

A school teacher in Mississippi made a verbatim report of a negro clergyman's prayer, and here sends it to the *Educational Monthly* as follows: "O Lord God of dis glorious universe, wilt don look down in de omnipresence of dy eye upon dese dy collard children bowed upon de knuckle-bone dis night. Take a solemn peep upon us and let a heap o' light in. Don knowest what dese dy poor darkies need. On every side don knowest, O Lord, is de evidence of de dislocation and destruction of the human family. Dere be fighting among one another and natural disease. But we die to live again either as saints or evil spirits. Dere be discussions on doctrines, election, beforeordination, perfection, and sich like, confuse de intellects of both black men and white. But, good Lord, dou knowest dat dese are vain allusions, splittin' and dividin' dy creatures into sexes without mercy. Whoever will, can go to glory. Many there will be with slick countenances, white collars and fine clothes, who will find de gates shut against them, while the blind old woman, hobbling on crutches, she go straight in. Amen."

## The Swindling Schemes.

Fully three thousand dollars have been stopped at the New York post-office in money orders, registered and other letters, in a single day, the amount being sent from all sections of the country in answer to fraudulent advertisements. These advertisements are of the class known as "saw dust," "bogus" "sewing machines," etc. It seems singular that people will send their money in answer to these frauds, but that they do so is evident. As soon as the Post-office department learns that letters are in answer to fraudulent advertisements these letters are stopped, go to the dead letter office, and in time the money finds its way back to the sender. Thousands of letters are delivered before this knowledge is gained at the post-office. The best thing a man can do is to set down as a fraud every offer made to give him ten dollars for one dollar, and he will be safe.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Ten families lost their homes in Springfield, Mass., by an incendiary fire...... The priests imprisoned in Posen, Germany, and the neighboring towns, have been released and informed that evidence with regard to the alleged secret administration of the diocese by a papal delegate is no longer required by the government. ......The postmaster-general has reduced the postage to foreign countries from ten to five cents for each half ounce, to take effect July 1st...... Alfred Spear, of Rockland, Me., while intoxicated, shot his wife in the face. As she was running from the room with her infant in her arms another shot was fired, the ball entering her shoulder. Spear then shot himself through the head. His wife will recover..... Three men were burned to death in the house of Alderman John Meagher, in Houston, Tex. .... A terrible tragedy occurred a few miles from Penn Yan, New York, the result of a thoughtless joke. It appears that a young man named Cole, living in the same house with his brother-in-law, George Pierce, thought to give the latter a scare by assuming the character of a burglar. He rapped at the door and in answer to a reply said in an assumed voice, "Your money or your life." He then took off his boots, and climbing up on a roof, entered the house through a second story window. Pierce, who was down stairs, thought he was a desperado, and cried out not to come in or he would be killed, and seizing a carving knife ran up stairs. He met Cole at the head of the stairs and immediately grappled with him, in the struggle cutting his jugular vein. Cole instantly fell, exclaiming: "You have killed Edward Cole. My poor wife and children." Pierce was thunder struck on finding that he had killed his wife's brother.....Albert Young, son of State Senator Young, of Wisconsin, shot his father and then committed suicide. The father will survive. It is thought that the son had committed forgery, and resorted to this means of concealing it.

James V. Smith, an engineer of the steamer Senator, which was blown up at Portland, Oregon, recently, has been placed under bonds to answer a charge of manslaughter in causing the disaster.... Lieutenant-Governor Crawford, of Canada, is dead....The schooner D. G. Wright was wrecked near South Haven on Lake Michigan and Capt. Hanson and the crew of five men were lost.... A fire in the woods near Canton, Conn., destroyed much timber and lumber and miles of fences. Loss about $20,000 ..The military authorities captured a party of forty-two miners *en route* for the Black Hills and brought them back . Edward Williams jumped from a moving train at New Haven, Conn., and falling under the cars had both legs cut off, which resulted in his death. ... The Canadian authorities are endeavoring to extradite several murderers who have taken refuge in Montana . As Mrs. George L. Taylor and her two children, of Maplewood, N. J., were driving to the depot to meet Mr. Taylor, their phaeton was struck by a locomotive and dashed to pieces. Mrs. Taylor and the children were carried over two hundred yards on the cow catcher and received but slight bruises....The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* says the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii has been ratified by King Kalakaua....Much excitement was created in financial circles in Philadelphia by the discovery that S. Gross Fry, president of the Spruce and Pine streets railroad had issued fraudulent stock on that road to the amount of $200,000 or $300,000 .. Col. Fred Grant has joined the Yellowstone expedition . . The Italian Senate has voted a national donation to Garibaldi.

The Papal Nuncio has made a formal demand for the restoration of Catholic unity in Spain, and the government has replied that it is resolved to maintain liberty of worship . The *Fanfulla*, a ministerial organ, authoritatively states that the Pope has resolved to convoke the vatican council again at an early date, to discuss ecclesiastical reforms .... Vice-President John C. Breckinridge died in Lexington, Ky.. A boat containing two men, with their wives and four children, went over a dam near Zanesville, Ohio, and the women and two of the children were drowned. .. The call for the redemption of $5,000,000 coupon bonds, issued from the treasury lately, indicates an additional subscription of that amount by the syndicate, making in all $65,000 called in on that account.....Five attempts were made to fire the village of Fort Edward, N. Y. Two proved successful, but the other three were speedily detected. The damage was trifling....The conflagration in Peshawur, India, leaves 150,000 inhabitants houseless. . A collision occurred on the fourth of April off the coast of China between the Chinese steamship Fu-sing and the British steamship Ocean. The Fu-sing foundered almost instantly, causing a loss of fifty lives ...The jury in the case of Father Gardeman, the Catholic priest of Philadelphia charged with embezzling church funds, have failed to agree on a verdict.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes the origin of the recent European war rumors to the alarm of Germany at the passage by the French Assembly of the bill concerning the *cadres* of the French army. . Chandler, Hart & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Philadelphia, have suspended. Their liabilities are from $100,000 to $125,000. A number of their creditors are New England manufacturers.... By the fall of an elevator in a store in St. Louis, one man was killed, another fatally injured, and two were seriously hurt.... Reports from Jackson and Clay counties, Kansas, state that the wheat and corn crops are nearly destroyed, and the grass completely eaten up. The only hope is of the hoppers dying off, which they seem to be doing by thousands. ... The New England Society of New York city has made arrangements to go to the Bunker Hill celebration June 17.... The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia, who addressed a petition to the Emperor, and received a reply last month from the Ministers of State, have made rejoinder that to reject the decision of the vatican council would be equivalent to an abandonment of Catholicism; and that they are convinced the Holy See would never be unwilling to act in conformity with all proper decisions of the State government.

Extensive forest fires are reported from Lackawaxen, Pa., and vicinity. Acres of valuable timber land have been destroyed on the mountains, as well as vast quantities of stored lumber and bark. The saw mill known as Ballet mill and Van Schaick's steam mill were also burned.... James Murray, of Johnson county, Ill., and a Mr. Farrall, of Williamson county, between whom an old grudge existed, met in Marion in the latter county. Farrall drew a revolver and opened fire on Murray. The latter also drew a weapon, and five shots were exchanged. One ball entered Murray's side, and resulted in his death. Farrall surrendered to the authorities....Mary Hawkins, aged twenty years, of Waterbury, Conn., drowned herself in a pail of water......One of the seventy-five Indians on their way to the Florida prison managed to get hold of a knife, with which he stabbed two soldiers and then himself while on the train a few miles from Nashville, Tenn. The soldiers were not seriously hurt, but the Indian's injuries were fatal. ......Albert Rosenberg, a Swedish sailor, returned to Boston from sea, and finding his affianced married to another, attacked her with a pistol, and wounded her severely. He then attempted suicide, but will recover from his injuries .... A fire in Waco, Texas, destroyed property to the value of $125,000, on which there was $20,000 insurance ....Fires in the woods at Pepperell, Howard and Clinton, Mass., on the line of the Worcester and Nashua railroad, destroyed $15,000 worth of property..... By an explosion at the Hazardville Powder Works in Hazardville, Conn., Moses Dolack, John Lowere and George Richards were instantly killed. All leave large families....The government dams at Eagle and Half's lakes, on Upper Gull river, have broken away, flooding the village of Minden, Ont., and causing considerable damage.

The Mecklenburg (N. C.) centennial was observed with much enthusiasm, there being a grand procession and many eloquent speeches. ......A fire broke out at the Moshannon Lumber Company's mill, west of Osceola, Pa. Fifteen million feet of lumber were burned, and the wind was so strong that fire brands two feet long were blown to all parts of the town of Osceola, setting fire to buildings in different parts of the town. All the public buildings except the Catholic and Methodist churches were burned. About two hundred houses were destroyed and twelve hundred people rendered homeless .....Reports from many parts of Pennsylvania and New York States give accounts of extensive forest fires. . . The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company have annulled the contract for the labor of the four hundred prisoners in the New Jersey prison, paying $10,000 forfeit. . Charles Rigney, indicted for the murder of George L. Crandal, of Oaks Corners, N. Y., was found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Ontario county supreme court. The jury was out eighteen hours.... John Sutherland, while crossing the New York Central railroad track at 47th street, New York city, was struck by a locomotive and had four toes cut off. He sued for $20,000 damages, and a jury awarded him $3,500 .The St. Louis *Globe* and *Democrat* have been consolidated under the name of the *Globe-Democrat*. ... A letter received in Quebec from the lighthouse keeper at the southwest point of Anticosti Island, says On the twenty-second of November last the brigantine Orient ran ashore seven miles from that island. The captain and seven men were frozen to death in the rigging, and six men perished in attempting to reach the shore. Joyce, the chief mate, and Moore, a deck hand, landed safely, but badly frozen.

## One of the Heavy Weights.

A stranger with no guile in his face and no overcoat on his shoulders, wandered into a clothing store in Newport, the other day, and asked if he could be fitted with a spring overcoat. The proprietor promptly answered in the affirmative. "You speak very positively," replied the stranger. "I am bigger than you take me for." The storekeeper was still confident that he had coats that would answer. "I am a pretty heavy man," said the stranger. "I will bet you five dollars that you can't guess my weight into one hundred pounds." The man was not particularly large, and this astounding challenge entirely diverted the seller of clothing from the ordinary course of his business. He took the wager, named his guess—about a hundred and sixty pounds—the money was put up in the hands of a third party, and all started off for a pair of scales, and the stranger balanced two hundred and ninety pounds of weights. The store man looked sad and puzzled. With a smile that was childlike and bland the stranger took his money and walked off without saying anything more about the overcoat. It has since been learned that this man wears a lead jacket, and has been making an honest living by playing his scurvy trick on unsuspecting dealers in clothing.

## The Young Man's Clock.

A young man out West was courting a pretty girl, but her mother would not permit him to stay after ten o'clock, greatly to his and her daughter's disgust. Last New Year's day that young man presented the old lady with a patent clock of great beauty and ingenuity. The prospective mother-in-law was greatly pleased, and gave her old ticker to a poor woman who lived in the neighborhood. Now that young couple are happy, for this new clock is so constructed that it will lose three hours between eight and ten o'clock in the evening, and make it up all right before morning. The old lady watches the clock carefully, and cries "Ahem!" as usual when it gets to be ten. And yet, she says, she can't understand what makes her so sleepy before ten, and hate to get up so bad the next morning.

## Obeying Orders.

To illustrate the eccentricity of James Lick, the California millionaire, it is said that he hired two men to work for him and set them to work planting cabbages, directing them to put the plants tops down, roots up. One of the men obeyed the order strictly. The other thought it a mistake and put the plants in the soil just as any sensible person would do. By-and-bye the employer came along. Seeing the work of the latter, he inquired: "Who did that?" "I did," said the man, confidently. "You cannot work for me any longer, sir," was the reply, with a summary dismissal.

CREMATION.—Nephew: "I hope you haven't been waiting long, uncle?" Uncle: "All right, my boy. Been reading the paper and had a pinch—by-the-bye, it's queer flavored snuff in this jar of yours, Fred." Nephew (aghast): "Snuff, uncle!—jar! Good gracious! That's not snuff! Those are the ashes of my landlord's first wife!"

## A Word in Season.

Health is a blessing which comparatively few enjoy in all its fullness. Those endowed by nature with robust frames and vigorous constitutions should be careful not to trifle with them. When we enter the season of periodic fevers, the increased heat of the sun develops a miasma which pervades the air. The evil is inextinguishable; our duty to guard against it is imperative! Fortunately for those whose lot is cast in low marshy districts or new clearings, nature provides a cure and preventive. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are endowed with rare prophylactic or disease-preventing powers, and as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," should be taken in the full vigor of health, so as to fortify the system against the assault of summer disease, and thus secure by their life-giving, strengthening, restorative, and antiseptic virtues, a defense against atmospheric poison.

## A Love Story.

Some people who write books, says *St. Nicholas*, never marry. It's a pity, because those who write books are such good folks. Jacob and William Grimm, who wrote the fairy stories, were bachelors. They always lived together and worked together and wrote in a wonderfully contented way before either had a wife or children. At last, they thought it best that one of them should marry. Neither wanted a wife a bit—which should it be?

After long waiting, Jacob, the elder brother, concluded to be generous and self-forgetful, and relieve William of his share in the difficulty by taking the burden of a wife upon himself. So he selected a handsome young lady, but here he hesitated again and delayed, for he did not like to do the courting. William thought he would encourage him a little by going to see the young lady himself. He found her so handsome and engaging that he immediately fell in love with her, and to his surprise found courting the most agreeable thing in the world. But the lady was Jacob's by selection—now what was to be done? Here was trouble again.

An old aunt went to Jacob, very kindly, and said:

"William is in love—he cannot wrong you—what shall he do?"

"This is the most joyful tidings I ever had," said Jacob. "Let him have her—let him have her!" And he packed his trunk and started off for the Hartz mountains.

William married, and Jacob came to live with him. In time he loved William's wife and little children very much. One of these children became a noble and useful man. And the two brothers grew old together, and when they were not writing books of great learning they did that other thing—they wrote fairy stories for little children.

This story of bachelor Jacob Grimm reminds us, though we hardly know why, of the crusty old bachelor who made a will leaving his entire fortune to be divided among the girls who had refused him. "For to them," he added, feelingly, "I owe all my earthly happiness."

As people learn how true economy it is to use Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), the common, adulterated, dishonest soaps are being driven out of the market. Try it.

### Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of Some of the Diseases Produced by It.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body, dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensations in the throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, or shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night, cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for liver complaint and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.—*Com.*

THE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The invention of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine exerts an influence over domestic comfort unequaled by any invention of the last hundred years. As an economical arrangement it enables one person to do the work of ten in a superior manner, and with unspeakably more comfort. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 827 and 829 Broadway, New York. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.—*Com.*

An eminent divine says: I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston, will send free a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending them their address.—*Com.*

*Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will give more relief in cases of chronic rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men. Used internally and externally.—*Com.*

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons. In the first place, we breed from the very best stock, and in the second place, our people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which in our judgment are of incalculable advantage.—*Com.*

"BUY ME, AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—It is justly conceded by our leading family physicians that DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS are the best, safest and surest spring and summer medicine. They thoroughly purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities, remove and counteract dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, piles, jaundice, vertigo, foul stomach, loss of sleep and appetite, scrofulous sores, carbuncles, skin diseases, pimples and nervous debility. They are in the truest and deepest sense incomparably more popular as a family medicine than any other yet discovered. Sold by all druggists. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Wholesale Agents.

## The Markets.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK. | | |
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 11⅝@ | 13½ |
| Common to Good Texans | 10½@ | 12 |
| Milch Cows | 45 00 @ | 75 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 07½@ | 09¼ |
| Dressed | 08½@ | 09½ |
| Sheep | 05½@ | 07½ |
| Lambs | 10 @ | 14 |
| Cotton—Middling | 16⅛@ | 16¼ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 10 @ | 5 30 |
| State Extra | 5 10 @ | 5 25 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 26 @ | 1 30 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 20 @ | 1 20 |
| Rye—State | 1 08 @ | 1 10 |
| Barley—State | 1 22½@ | 1 22½ |
| Barley Malt | 1 44 @ | 1 44 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 73½@ | 73½ |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 87½@ | 88 |
| Hay, per cwt | 65 @ | 1 10 |
| Straw, per cwt | 60 @ | 1 00 |
| Hops......74s, 35@40—olds | 08 @ | 15 |
| Pork—Mess | 21 62½@ | 22 62½ |
| Lard | 14⅜@ | 14½ |
| Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new | 12 00 @ | 14 00 |
| No. 2, new | 9 50 @ | 10 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt. | 6 00 @ | 6 50 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box. | 40 @ | 40 |
| Petroleum—Crude......6 @6 | Refined, | 12¼ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 30 @ | 35 |
| Texas " | 27 @ | 32 |
| Australian " | 51 @ | 51 |
| Butter—State | 29 @ | 30 |
| Western Dairy | 24 @ | 28 |
| Western Yellow | 20 @ | 28 |
| Western Ordinary | 13 @ | 14 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | 26 @ | 28 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 13½@ | 14 |
| " Skimmed | 05 @ | 07 |
| Western | 08 @ | 11 |
| Eggs—State | 16½@ | 17 |
| ALBANY. | | |
| Wheat | 1 42 @ | 1 42 |
| Rye—State | 1 07 @ | 1 07 |
| Corn—Mixed | 88 @ | 88 |
| Barley—State | 1 12½@ | 1 19 |
| Oats—State | 78 @ | 80 |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| Flour | 6 25 @ | 7 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Spring | 1 14 @ | 1 16 |
| Corn—Mixed | 84 @ | 85 |
| Oats | 70 @ | 72 |
| Rye | 1 07 @ | 1 07 |
| Barley | 1 40 @ | 1 40 |
| BALTIMORE. | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 15⅞@ | 16⅜ |
| Flour—Extra | 6 00 @ | 8 00 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 36 @ | 1 43 |
| Rye | 1 15 @ | 1 15 |
| Corn—Yellow | 86 @ | 86 |
| Oats—Mixed | 74 @ | 74 |
| Petroleum | 05½@ | 06 |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 6 25 @ | 6 75 |
| Wheat—Western Red | 1 40 @ | 1 42 |
| Rye | 1 12 @ | 1 12 |
| Corn—Yellow | 85½@ | 86 |
| Mixed | 85½@ | 85½ |
| Oats—Mixed | 73 @ | 75 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 06⅞@07¼ | Refined, 12½ |

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